

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions and Mercerized White Goods

The month of January will be of great importance to people who care to take advantage of remarkably low prices on trustworthy goods.

Surplus duplicates must be disposed of.

Certain odd lots that are eating up valuable space it is better to sell out at a loss than to keep.

Prices must be so low as to keep the stream moving steadily and swiftly, because there are other sales to follow.

Here's a part of our program.

Tuesday, January 3. Embroidery, Insertions, Edgings and Mercerized White Goods Sale.

Monday, January 9. Sale of Corsets and Shirt-waists.

Monday, January 16. Sale of Laces.

Beautiful Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions With a Double Charm

They're lovely in themselves, but their greatest charm lies in their remarkably little prices.

Cambric Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, from 2 to 5 inches wide. Reduced from 10 cts. to 5 cts.; 15 cts. to 3 yards for 25 cts.; 6 yards for \$1.00 to 2 for 25 cts.; 20 cts. to 15 cts.; 25 cts. to 6 yards for \$1.00.

All-over Embroideries, in linen shades, neat designs. Were formerly \$4 to \$6 a yard. Now reduced to 50 cts. a yard.

Teneriffe Medallions by the yard, reduced over one one-half.

Nainsook and Swisses, Edgings and Insertions to match at immense reductions.

Swiss and Nainsook Edgings; reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cts.; 20 cts. to 15 cts.; 25 cts. to 6 yards for \$1.00.

Swiss and Nainsook Insertions, reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cts.; 25 cts. to 15 cts.

White Tuckings, reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cts.; \$1.00 to 50 cts.

Corset Cover Embroidery, from \$1.25 to 85 cts. and a great range of proportionate reductions.

Embroidery Beading, from 5 and 10 cts. upward.

Mercerized Cotton Goods. Soft and Fine, With Silky Shine

Mercerizing is a fairy-like process. It turns cotton into a stuff that looks like silk and, strange to say, adds to the strength of the fiber.

More wonderful still, note these prices.

Beautiful patterns reduced from 20 cts. to 8 yards for \$1.00; 25 cts. to 6 yards for \$1.00; 50 cts. to 20 cts.; 60 cts. to 25 cts.

White Piques, reduced from 25 cts. to 6 yards for \$1.00; 35 cts. to 25 cts.; 50 cts. to 35 cts.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

FORT STREET.

ANOTHER LARGE ASSORTMENT

of fine goods will be here by S. S. Ventura in time for your

NEW YEAR'S DINNER

At our Meat Market we have live and dressed suckling pigs and Coast turkeys. Fresh California vegetables.

C. Q. Yee Hopp & Co.

BERETANIA AND ALAKEA STREETS.

GRAND JURY.

(Continued from page 1.)

ence in the class-room, and lead and personally encourage the youth to seek high ideals in every occupation of life, a character above reproach, a good stock of energy, and an unlimited supply of common sense.

The question of teachers' salaries has come to the attention of this grand jury, and we desire to say: the reduction, in salary, of all teachers employed in the Territory, of 20 per cent, went into operation on the first day of last July, and is still in force. This rather radical measure for overcoming a shortage, by compelling a large and deserving staff to render up one-fifth of their already meager pay (with an additional two per cent discount to the banks), has resulted in their receiving such a small monthly salary as to make it impossible for many, even by the most rigid economy, to liquidate their arrears, which are consequently increasing. With a few exceptions, the salaries of teachers, at best, have been very low, barely providing for their actual necessities, with no idea of a competence for advanced age. Now the salaries are out of all reason. We consider this reduction in teachers' salaries unjust, and we respectfully call this matter to the attention of the Legislature for adjustment. Upon the facts, as we find them, we would make the following recommendations:

1. That teachers' salaries be restored.

2. That no regular teacher in the Department of Education receive a monthly salary of less than fifty dollars.

TEACHERS DISCHARGED WITHOUT CAUSE.

3. A law to indemnify Territorial school teachers for moneys appropriated from their July and August salaries of 1904, which comprise the eleventh and twelfth monthly installments of their annual salaries, provided for in a schedule or payroll of teachers' salaries for 1903 and 1904, which had previously been prepared and adopted by the Board of Education in August, 1903, and used from September 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, in determining monthly salaries of the teachers of the Territory.

By competent evidence this grand jury is informed, and therefore reports, that teachers have been discharged from the Department of Education without cause. Such action we condemn, and recommend that the same be prohibited by competent legislation, and that the Legislature, to that end, pass a law that no regular teacher of the Territory of Hawaii be suspended or dismissed from duty until good cause shown, and in the following manner, i. e.:

All complaints or charges against teachers or other employees of the School Department shall be in writing, duly signed and verified before a notary public, and filed with the Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction. If the complaint or charge be deemed worthy of investigation by the Board of Education, a copy of the same shall be served upon the accused at least three days before the time of hearing fixed by it, together with notice to appear, at the time and place fixed. The accused may appear personally or by counsel. After hearing all testimony produced, the Board shall take such action as it may deem proper.

No teacher in the department, or who shall be hereafter appointed, shall be dismissed from the department, except for insubordination, immoral or unprofessional conduct, or evident unfitness for teaching. All promotions of teachers shall be based solely on merit and successful teaching. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Board from removing teachers holding only special certificates or serving a probationary term.

AGRICULTURAL WORK USELESS.

This grand jury also reports that it finds that the School Department had on hand June 30, 1904, school books to the amount of \$10,325.05. It seems to this grand jury that this is a large amount of books to be constantly carried by the Territory, and that the supply of school books should be contracted for with some responsible book house doing business in Honolulu. We think this should be done in justice to licensed booksellers.

We further believe the practice of assessing school children for extra supplies, such as music, by teachers, should be strictly prohibited. We find that there are four music teachers in the public schools of Honolulu.

This grand jury further believes that the Agricultural Department, now in vogue in the public schools, is useless, and the time and expense could be used to better advantage.

This grand jury further finds that the Commissioners of Education have rare-

ly, if ever, for many years, visited any of the schools, or made any personal inquiries as to the conditions prevailing in the schools or among the teachers—in fact, we find the public schools are almost entirely under the control of school agents. We recommend that this be changed and the Department of Education reorganized to the end that there may be more efficiency and a more thorough organization, from the head of the department down through the whole system. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called hereto.

We recommend further that a merit system be inaugurated. There should be an examining board of at least three competent persons, before whom all teachers should be called for examination, and graded according to their efficiency. Examinations should be written and all questions proposed should be kept absolutely secret until the examination actually begins—this to apply to all teachers except those holding regular teachers' certificates.

TEACHERS TOO OLD.

Your grand jury is further informed that there are now employed, in the Department of Public Instruction, teachers of advanced age, who should be provided for upon retirement. And it therefore respectfully recommends that the Legislature appropriate a sufficient sum of money biennially, to be known as a "Teachers' Relief and Pension Fund," all sums of money appropriated thereunder to be held by the Board of Education, as trustees thereof. As to the disposition of such fund, it should be further provided that the Board might, by unanimous vote, retire and relieve from service any aged, infirm or disabled teacher, who had arrived at the age of fifty years, such infirmity or disability to be only determined upon competent evidence, and such retired member to receive thereupon, as a pension, a sum of money equal to one-half of the amount of salary attached to the position held by such teacher three years prior to the date of retirement. No such pension should be paid unless the person retired had been an active member of the Department of Education for fifteen years next preceding retirement.

This grand jury further finds that the total number of pupils in the public schools of Hawaii is 14,467, of whom 2,920 are Japanese and 1,650 Chinese, or 31 per cent of the whole number of school children. Many of the Japanese pupils in the District of Honolulu are over the age of fifteen years, and go to our public schools merely for the purpose of learning to speak the English language. It is the sense of this grand jury that there should be some plan formulated to segregate the Orientals from the other pupils. We believe it to be the advancement of English speaking children should be obstructed by the presence of pupils of a foreign tongue in attendance to learn the English language and nothing more.

SEGREGATE RACES.

We also find, in a great many instances, pupils of mixed nationality occupying the same seat and at one desk. We recommend, until some other and better plan can be devised, that the seats in the public schools be all single seats and the pupils thus segregated.

This grand jury, through a committee appointed therefore, has investigated the condition of the public school houses in and around Honolulu, and find, with few exceptions, that the school buildings are in good condition, with the exception, however, of lavatories and facilities for the procurement of drinking water. In all the schools the pupils have to drink from taps in the yards, which are surrounded with mud-holes, and we believe such conditions are unsanitary and unfit. Care has not been exercised in this regard, even in the new school buildings. The new Royal School has neither water facilities for drinking purposes or fire. We believe this should be remedied.

We would further recommend that hereafter no school house be built at a cost of over \$10,000.00, except in the case of high schools and colleges. By more attention to the want to be met and less architectural display, perfect facilities could be secured within the same cost, and with no unnecessary expense. The Royal School is a fitting monument to architectural extravagance.

We further believe more care should be exercised in the placing of school buildings on the land set aside for that purpose. We notice the Normal School is being built in a most peculiar position relative to the rest of the lot and adjoining properties. We find Kaapookua School absolutely unfit for school purposes. It is situated in a narrow lot, surrounded on three sides by the yards and buildings, and all the sanitary conditions are bad, especially for young children. We recommend the abandonment of the place for school purposes.

This grand jury further recommends that a school building be built within the District of Kaimuki for the use of school children residing in the districts of Kaimuki, Kapahulu and Palolo.

Kaimuki is further informed, and therefore reports, that the teachers employed within the District of Honolulu, are in receipt of Christmas gifts from the children of their classes. We recommend that such a habit be prohibited. Acts of this character are reactionary and result in an assessment of parents. It not alone reflects upon the teacher, but causes unhappiness in the children unable to donate their pro rata of the cost of the gratuity.

CASE OF TOEPELMANN.

Investigation of Police, in re Oscar Toepelmann.

Upon the complaint of H. A. Isenberg, Esq., resident consul at Honolulu, representing the Empire of Germany, and Mr. Henry C. Pfleger, a resident and taxpayer of this Territory, this grand jury investigated the alleged improper treatment, by the police authorities, of one Oscar Toepelmann, a citizen of Germany, in receipt of Christmas gifts from the children of their classes. We recommend that such a habit be prohibited. Acts of this character are reactionary and result in an assessment of parents. It not alone reflects upon the teacher, but causes unhappiness in the children unable to donate their pro rata of the cost of the gratuity.

The ground of complaint was that Mr. Toepelmann, a respectable resident of this city, while suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and in a critical condition, was confined in the receiving station of Honolulu, unattended by a physician from 11:45 p. m. on the evening of said November 16th, until 8:00 a. m., or thereabouts, on the morning of November 17th following.

Your grand jury, without going into

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See the goods themselves in the windows and on the counter. Prices plainly marked. Women are the best judges of values and these goods will stand the closest scrutiny.

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For the Holidays.

New line of swell TIES, SHIRTS, Etc.

—AT—

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the evidence and details, find the facts to be, that on the evening of November 16th, between the hours of 7:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m., the said Toepelmann had indulged in an undue amount of spirituous liquor; that he was last seen at 11:03 p. m., on the corner of King and Fort streets of this city, at which time he appeared to be under the influence of liquor; that at about 11:20 p. m. of the same evening thereafter, Toepelmann was found in an unconscious condition, lying on his right side, on a small roadway running at right angles to King street, and 130 feet more or less Ewa of the Ewa corner of Liliha and King streets. The place where he was lying was six feet from the corner of the sidewalk abutting said roadway, and the curb of the sidewalk stood from 3 1/2 to 4 feet above the roadway.

A police officer, upon finding Toepelmann, summoned the police patrol wagon, by which agency he was taken to the police station and detained upon the charge of drunkenness. From the time of his discovery until several days thereafter, he remained in practically the same unconscious condition in which he was found. Upon his receipt at the police station no marks of violence or wounds were visible upon his person; from his nose there was a slight discharge of blood. The arresting officer, the officer in charge of the patrol wagon, two turnkeys and a receiving clerk testified that the man smelt noticeably of liquor. Neither at the time of his arrest, nor at his reception at the police station, nor afterward while in the custody of the police, was Toepelmann conscious or able to speak. Subsequent examination developed a contusion upon the right side of the head, running back from the hair line, two or three inches, and hidden by the hair, and an abrasion of the skin upon the right shoulder and the right elbow.

EXONERATES POLICE.

Toepelmann was confined, while at the police station, in a cell by himself, and there administered to by the turnkey in charge. Medical evidence adduced is to the effect that Toepelmann was, at the time, suffering from a partial paralysis of the right side of the body, and that it would have made no difference, as far as Toepelmann's condition was concerned, whether he had been conveyed to a hospital upon the evening of his arrest, or upon the following morning.

After a full and complete investigation, we are, therefore, able to report:

1. That the Police Department exercised every precaution called upon by the facts of the case.

2. That this grand jury believes that Toepelmann, while intoxicated, stepped off a high sidewalk, and, falling, was thereby injured.

During the investigation of the foregoing matter, this grand jury became cognizant of the fact that there is not, located permanently at the receiving station, a police doctor; that the physician now in charge makes but a short call daily, about the noon hour, and that the only way that the receiving station physician could be summoned would be by transmission of a message to that effect by a bicycle police officer to the place of residence of such physician, which is some distance from the police station. Your grand jury believes, and therefore reports, that everything possible was done for Toepelmann, by the police authorities in charge, at the time of his reception at the police station, in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case and the condition in which Toepelmann was at the time. But whether a man is suffering, simply from extreme intoxication, or whether that same man is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, caused by a fall had while intoxicated, is a matter difficult of decision to the mind not trained on medical lines. And we would therefore respectfully recommend that proper provision be made for the constant attendance upon the receiving station of a physician, or physicians.

ELECTION FRAUDS AND MISDEMEANORS.

5. This grand jury investigated matters pertaining to the last election, at considerable length, and find:

That the law now in force guarantees a secret ballot, but through the alleged ignorance of the inspectors of all the precincts on this island, in which there was a large Hawaiian vote, and more especially where there was a large vote of men employed on Government work, the ballots were deposited in the box without removing the numbers therefrom, thereby ending all secrecy. This, coupled with the fact, as testified to before us, that in some instances the voters were told that it would be known how they voted, because their ballots were to remain numbered, certainly would, and we believe did, intimidate many of the electors.

We think it a remarkable coincidence that this one mistake should have been made so generally, by supposedly intelligent men, acting independently of each other, and that no other mistake should have been made by them; and this, after they replied that they were running the election, and did not propose to be interfered with by outsiders. These inspectors showed anything but a desire to be enlightened, but now, with one accord, enter the plea of ignorance. For instance, in the precinct in which R. E. Lockwood was chairman of inspectors, where 210 votes were cast with their numbers on, he persisted in continuing to do this, although repeated protests against his conduct were made, to all of which he replied that he had his instructions and was taking no outside advice or orders, and did not desire until Secretary Atkinson appeared, after 12 o'clock, and ordered him to tear off the numbers.

We find, however, that there is no way under the present election laws to prevent such acts of the inspectors, as the laws seem to make them the sole judge of their own acts, without appeal, except to the Supreme Court of the Territory (which is not in session on election day).

We further find, in two instances at least, there were duplicate official ballots in existence. One was a complete ballot, stub and all, without any marks found the day after election. And we find a number of a ballot corresponding to this unmarked ballot, to have been voted in the fourth precinct of the fourth district. The inspectors in that precinct testified that they tore the ballots off the stub in every instance, retaining the stubs.

HAD THE STUB ATTACHED.

But this ballot had the stub attached. Unfortunately, when we called for the package containing the returns of this precinct we found the bag containing these returns unsealed, and the stubs of the legislative tickets missing. Inspectors Savage and Angus of this precinct both said that they put the stubs in the bag and delivered them to Mr. Buckland, Secretary of the Board of Registration, at one o'clock a. m. All the other returns were found sealed, according to law; everything was there, but the one thing needed, to-wit: the stubs of the legislative tickets. The other case was in the sixth precinct of the fifth district, where the witness testified that he and two others received the first three ballots given out at that precinct, and that he was the first to vote, and saw the number torn off his ballot; that when the two others voted he saw the numbers torn off their ballots. He further stated that he was at and in the booth all the time, from the opening of the polls until the ballots were counted, except about one-half an hour at noon, and saw the numbers torn off every ballot while he was present. But to his surprise, and the surprise of the inspectors, when they were counting the ballots, one ballot was found in the box with a number attached, and he (the witness) retained the number when the inspector tore it off, and found it to be the same number as the ballot of the man that voted just after him in the morning, which he, himself, saw torn off at the time the ballot was put into the ballot-box.

As to other matters concerning the election, having found several indictments, we will make no further comment, as the matter is now before the court.

We would recommend that the election laws be so amended that such gross abuses may become impossible, and the inspectors held responsible for all infractions of the law and suffer such penalties as the Legislature shall prescribe. And further, we recommend that some comprehensive provision be made for a recount of the ballots when contests arise and a recount demanded. Also that at least one inspector must be appointed from the opposing party, or parties, in each and every precinct, these inspectors to be appointed from persons whose names shall have been sent in by the governing body of the political party entitled to representation.

We believe the ballot-box to be the cornerstone of our whole governmental edifice, and every safeguard should surround it, to the end that the result of all elections shall be without suspicion. The report is signed by seventeen members, the full grand jury.

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